NOTWITHSTANDING REMOVALS AN ARMY WILL REMAIN.

SURGEON-GENERAL STERNBERG PLEASED WITH CAMP-ROUGH RIDERS MAY PARADE-ONE OF THEM NEARLY DROWNED-PORTO

RICO TROOPS EXPECTED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Camp Wikoff, Montauk, Sept. 6.-This par-

ticular portion of Long Island, while it has its drawbacks, as any place would have, seems to be an ideal spot for a military camp, especially one intended for the recuperation of an army, It is not many miles wide at any point, and with the Sound on one side and the ocean on the other, it is almost constantly swept by cool, ocean breezes. During the last few days it has been exceptionally warm here, as well as in other places, and along the dusty roads under the hills and about the station it has been uncomfortably hot but on the billtops, where many of the camps are, it has not been so bad except in the tents, where the breezes were shut out entirely. But on none of these days has any one at Camp Wikoff suffered from the heat as people in other portions of the State have, and cool nights have restored spirits that may have flagged during the day.

The principal drawback to the locality as a camp site seems all along to have been the possibility of an infectious contamination of the ground and water supply, but Army officers of experience say that any place occupied by troops for any length of time becomes unclean and unhealthful, unless it is provided with a permanent sewer system. Still, they add, the lack of such a system furnishes no occasion for alarm, for a camp can be moved a hundred yards from its old location and all danger be avoided. If this is so there need be no fear of disease at Montauk from that source, for its broad acres offer an abundance of camp sites, to which regiments might be moved from time to time, when their old camps became unhealthful or pestilential.

#### STERNBERG LEAVES THE CAMP.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, who returned to the city to-night after spending two days and a night at Camp Wikoff, was all the more impressed with it as a camp site from the tours of inspection he made. Before leaving he commended the camp in every particular. He had visited every hospital, he had made tours of regimental camps, and the only thing he had to suggest or recommend was a liberal use of chloride of lime for disinfecting purposes. The quality of the water he thought was excellentfar better than that supplied to such cities as Washington, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Hrmburg and London-and he thought there could not be any danger of its contamination from typhoid germs. But to reassure everybody, he is having Dr. Smart, who is a specialist on water, make a new analysis of it. But there is a feature of the location which

is rather bad in itself for sick soldiers, but which does not effect the strong and well to such a degree. That is the fogs which occasionally come in from the ocean. Fortunately, at this season of the year they are rare, but last night a fog bank drifted in that was cold and penetrating. It seemed to go through everything, and was so thick and dense that it hid from view objects only a short distance away.

The soldiers whose blood is thin from the wasting effects of the malarial fevers they have contracted felt it keenly. One soldier said today that he lay in his tent wrapped in his woollen blankets and fully dressed, and yet was cold, and he was not the only one who experienced its chilling effects. Forfunately it drifted off after a few hours, leaving the air cool but comfortable.

VARYING VIEWS OF HEALTHFULNESS. As to the healthfulness of Montauk, the views of the private soldiers vary considerably. Some of them say they were not girk at all in Cuba. but have become sick since they reached Montauk, while others seem to have greatly improved in the few weeks they have been here. Many of those who lost flesh in the South have been steadily regaining it in camp, and it is possible that those who have become ill since their arrival had the malaria in their systems before towns

opportunity it affords for salt-water bathing. One has his choice of still water on the Sound side, or surf bathing on the ocean beach. The latter is the most popular, although it is attended with some risks from the undertow. providing the bather is daring and goes out too far. Usually, there being no lifelines, the bathers go in and just splash around. The beach slopes gradually, and one can do this without running any risk. But occasionally even the cautious bather is led further out than he knows, and then there is a scramble to get back.

To-day one of the Rough Riders was in near the life-saving station. About forty other bathers were in the water or on the beach. Presently they noticed a head bobbing up far out among the breakers and its owner making frantic efforts to get in toward shore. There was a scurrying around on the beach. Clothes were hastily tied together to make a line, and the bathers were just preparing to enter the surf when a big wave struck the swimmer and knocked him about twenty feet toward shore. Another wave following closely behind gave him another lift, and he staggered out upon the beach, pretty well worn out.

# ROUGH RIDERS MAY PARADE.

It seems that New-York City people are still making efforts to have the Rough Riders parade in the city. They are to be mustered out on Tuesday after they have been physically examined again, and the permission to parade must come quickly to be of any value. Colonel Roosevelt received a telegram from Mayor Van Wyck to-night stating that he had telegraphed the President asking permission for the regiment to parade.

But if the permission does not come, and it is hardly expected in camp that it will, the people in New-York will doubtless have an opportunity of seeing some rough riding by Rough Riders Sergeant Darvell, of Troop H, is trying to make arrangements whereby he will be permitted to purchase of the Government twelve of the very worst bucking bronchos in the outfit. The bronches are of absolutely no value as cavalry horses, but they will be invaluable to Sergeant Darvell if he can carry his plans through.

His scheme is, if he can secure the animals, to some of the best riders in the West, join him and give exhibitions of rough riding and rope work somewhere in the city. His plan is feasible, and the Government will probably be glad to get rid of the animals by selling them to Setgeant Darvell or any one else who would like to risk his life by riding one of them.

General Shafter has named his staff, which will serve while he remains here. Colonel C. T. McClernand is Adjutant-General; Major John

# Do You Like Boils

If you do not, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it will purify your blood, cure your boils and keep your system free from the poisons which cause them. The great blood purifying power of Hood's Sarsaparilla is constantly being demonstrated by its many marvellous cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla In America's Greatest Medicine. \$1: stx for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

VIORIS

Violet=Orris

D. Miley, Acting Inspector-General; Major S. W. Groessbeck, Judge-Advocate: Major Roudz, Quartermaster-General; Major H. J. Gallagher, Chief Commissary: Captain Sands, Chief Engineer: Captain Gilmore, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster

General Shafter still occupies his tent in the detention camp, although his period of detention is over. He will remain in the tent until such time as the clubhouse is fitted for his occupancy, and he will then remove the headquarters to that point, and from there direct the camp.

It is said, but not officially, that the camp will within a short time be increased by the arrival of a number of men from Porto Rico. This information is said to have come from Washington, but not from official headquarters in regular form. General Shafter said to-day he had heard the rumor that the Porto Rico troops were coming here, and that the Regulars who were in that campaign will be sent here as rapidly as possible, but that he did not know this was a going by without the trains arriving they fact, and that it might be camp gossip. The in command of the camp, as no superior officer will be sent here.

General Wheeler's position here is uncertain. He is in command of the regular cavalry here. although he is a volunteer general, and almost any general in the Army would outrank him. He does not think he will long remain in the position he now holds, and now that the work he enlisted for is done, he would not be much disappointed if an order came directing him to report for muster out.

GOOD-SIZED ARMY IN CAMP.

When the Regular troops already under or ders to leave get away, and that will be just as soon as possible, there will still be a respectable sized army here. The assignment of the regiments made yesterday said nothing about the majority of the regiments here, and they do not know when they will get away. The regiments here not under orders to go to their regular stations are:

Infantry-1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 22d, 24th and 25th.

Cavalry-2d, 6th, 9th and 10th Artillery-Battery F. 4th

This will leave about eleven thousand men and, besides, there are 4.200 recruits coming or about to start for the camp, which will bring the number up to an excess of fifteen thousand. There is also the first battalion of the 2d Engineer Volunteers, who will probably remain for a considerable time, as their services are in constant demand here, and the Regular Engineers have all they can do elsewhere.

Just how soon the Regulars will get away is hard to say. They are making preparations now, and will by the latter part of the week have made a start, and expect to get away

The outgoing of the volunteers is now rapid, and they will be out of camp within a short time. The 8th Ohio got away to-day, after much delay, and is now on its way home. Colonel Hard mustered 1,050 men this morning when

Hard mustered 1,000 here ready to leave camp.

About one hundred are left behind in the hospitals, and will be sent home as rapidly as it is safe to move them. The soldiers marched to the depot expecting to find the cars ready, and that all they would have to do would be to get into the cars and start. The cars were to get into the cars and start. The cars were get into the cars and start. The cars were here, but no orders to move them. This was be result of a change in plans.

PLANS FOR EIGHTH OHIO CHANGED It was originally intended and planned that the regiment should go by the Pennsylvania road from Jersey City. When President McKinley was here on Saturday Colonel Hard proposed that the regiment be divided at Jerrey companies could leave the trains at the towns where they belonged, the Erie passing through several of these towns, and the Pennsylvania through others. The desired change

was directed.

The result appears to have been that the first orders were recalled and no new ones issued. Colonel Kimbali, the depot quartermaster at New-York said he did not know what to do, and it was useless to start until something was ar-

and then there was some lively that splain, tween this camp. New-York and Washington, and, after spending hours in the cars and lounging about the depot, the regiment started for Long Island City. They will so out of Jersey City by the Pennsylvania and Erie, as desired by Colonel Hard. The men suffered considerably as a result of their walting, as they had no shelter except the cars, which were hot and un-

#### AN ICE FAMINE IN THE CAMP. THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION ORDERS A SCHOONERLOAD FROM MAINE

The members of the Merchants' Association committee who went to Camp Wikoff have reported that what has thus far been given through the association and relief organizations has done a great deal of good, and that the only thing now lacking is ice. That commodity is needed badly in the hos-pitals, especially in the detention hospital, or camp. ment in many regimental and brigade hospitals. William F. King, president of the Merchants' Association, tried yesterday morning to buy a barge-load of ice in this city, but could not get it.

Late this afternoon, finding that it was impos-ible to get a bargeload of ice either at this city. New-Haven, New-London or Boston, the officers of the Merchants' Association ordered a schoone. load of ice direct from the Kennebec River, Maine. The schooner will get under way to-night, and proceed at once to Fort Pond Bay, Montauk. She should reach her destination within five days. The officers of the Merchants' Association have also ordered plans and specifications for an icehouse. This icehouse they will build at Montauk Point, if they can get the permission of the Government to build it, taking to Montauk their own lumber and other material and their own workmen.

Further advices received from Camp Wikoff to-day show that fee is very much needed, and the officers of the Merchants' Association are determined that the camp shall have ice. The Consolidated Ice Company, of this city, offered to deliver oad of ice direct from the Kennebec River, Maine

officers of the Merchants' Association are determined that the camp shall have ice. The Consolidated Ice Company, of this city, offered to deliver at Long Island City every night till further orders a large quantity of ice, the amount to be determined by the officers of the Merchants' Association. In aid of this ice fund \$5.00 has been received from a banking house downtown. More money, however, is needed. If there should be a surplus of funds, it will be pro-rated and returned to the givers.

# CARING FOR THE ROUGH RIDERS.

Mrs. H. Rieman Duval. Mrs. H. R. Hollins, Mrs. Bradish Johnson and Mrs. C. T. Harbeck have taken eleven of Roosevelt's Rough Riders and are taking care of them at the Ladies' Clubhouse taking care of them at the Ladies' Clubhouse at East Islip. The women have under them trained nurses and the local physician is in charge. W. Bayard Cutting has offered the house formerly occupied by Fulton Cutting, which is or Bayard Cutting's property, for the accommedation of wenty or thirty soldiers. The local resident physician and trained nurses are in charge.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS AT VARIOUS PLACES Philadelphia, Sept. 6.-Two members of Company I. 3d New-York Volunteers, have died in this city. Henry J. Wind died late last night and Paul Bartsh early this morning. Both were victims of typhoid fever. They were brought here with other sick

soldiers from Camp Meade.

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 6.-Erwin B. Heath, of the 6th Regular Cavalry, died at the New-Haven. Hospital, this morning, of typhold-pneumonia. He was in the third group of sick soldiers which reached the hospital, August 21. His home was in South Hadley Falls, Mass.

Manchester, N. H., Sept. 6 .- Private Frank Keefe, of Penacook, a member of Company C. 1st New-Hampshire Regiment, died this morning. He was brought here from Chickamauga in a precarious

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sept. 6.-Captain I., Dennison Stearns, aged forty-six, of Company E, 9th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died to-day at his home here, of typhoid fever. He was brought home a week ago, he was a son of Major Stearns, a prominent coal operator.

ALL BEGGED FOR HOME.

PITIABLE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH OHIO IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

SURGEON-GENERAL STERNBERG SHOCKED BY THE SIGHTS WHEN THE SECOND SECTION OF THE TRAIN CAME IN FROM

CAMP WIROFF.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, standing in the Red Cross Relief station opposite the Long Island Rallroad station, in Long Island City, last night, expressed surprise that the sick of the 8th Ohio had been allowed to accompany the well men on the trip to their Ohio homes. General Sternberg went around among the men and questioned them as to why they nad been well enough to leave the Camp Wikoff hospitals only to be stretched ut on the cots in the Red Cross station after a trip of a hundred miles. The burden of every was the same-a wish to get nearer home. and home if possible.

General Sternberg apparently saw something last night he had not seen before, and something that surprised him. He appeared greatly affected by the sights in the relief station.

To one of the Red Cross doctors and to Mrs. Hammoni, who is in charge of the station, Dr. Sternberg frankly said, "There was a mistake

General Sternberg on his arrival at Long Island City last evening paid a visit to the Red Cross station, and was plainly surprised at the wholesale preparations that were under way to receive the Ohio men, and with the bustle of the station. The Red Cross women at the station knew by experience what was before them, and were getting ready. They had heard of the long wait of the soldiers at the camp station, and as the hours were the soldiers were being delayed on the road, and story which says the Porto Rico men are to that the scenes of the arrival of the Michigan solcome here says that General Shafter will remain | diets on their way home might be duplicated. The Ohio boys had one advantage, nowever; they were travelling largely by night, and it was far cooler on the day the Michigan men went through When General Sternberg saw the preparation decided to stay and see how much they were

#### FIRST SECTION IN FAIR ORDER

needed.

The first section of the train arrived about 10 o'clock. It consisted of fourteen cars. who came on it were a most agreeable surprise, for they were in fairly good condition, and only here and there was there a man who needed the care of the relief station, and then only for a few minutes. A cup of coffee or a little sip of wine or a few minutes' rest usually brought the me were not well around so they proceeded to the ferryhouse, where the Red Cross had provided a luncheon of coffee and sandwiches for

well under the direction of Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Dana, Miss Reid and Mrs. Chauncey. The nurses and attendants saw that all the mer had some Then the soldiers went on board the waiting boat, and most of them lay down to sleep. A few felt like a stroll, and were allowed to wander about the streets adjacent to the ferry

When all the men from this train had been cared for General Sternberg appeared to feel relieved, and to rather doubt the stories which had been told him. President Baldwin, of the Long Island Rallroad, who accompanied him, advised him that worse was to come. Mr. Baldwin knew how the trains had been loaded at Montauk. SURPRISE FOR GENERAL STERNBERG.

## When the second section came in it consisted of

ment. Some of them-about sixty-could not walk. These were in the care of their comrades. About two hundred of the men were sick, but not so sick as the sixty. The baggage trucks of the railroad were converted into ambulances by placing coverings on them, and on these the sick were carried to the relief station. Then it was that General Sternberg saw the things he did not suppose existed. Men too weak to lift a hand were carried into the station and placed upon the cots. The supply of trucks and litters was not great enough. and many of the sick were carried to the relie station in the arms of policemen and citizens.

One of the sick borne into the hospital was Walter Hubble, of Company A. He lives in Bucyrus tioned as to whether he should be carried to St John's ambulance and sent to the hospital, they said no, it would be a mercy to let the man spend his last few hours in peace and not to move him again. General Sternberg, on hearing this ver-dict, went to the man and rat down beside him He questioned the dying soldier and in person did

from his dying friend. He was almost exhausted and was sent to St. John's Hospital, because there was a faint chance that he might be saved

# TO GET HOME THEIR ONE OBJECT.

ranged, as the regiment could only get as far as
Long Island City, as things stood.

The matter was carried to General Shafter, and then there was some lively telegraphing between this camp. New-York and Washington, wanted to get home, but realized now that he would have to be left behind. He did not realize that his case was beyond aid and that he could

that his case was beyond and and that he could not live.

William L'ebelhart, an acting hospital steward, sick himself, aded one of his sick comrades into the station and started out for another. He was stopped by Dr. Hall, who told him he must live down and rest. The hospital steward shock his head and started out, but had not taken three steps when he collassed. A short rest and a drink of wine and a little milk later refreshed him and he was able to board the boat.

Captain Wuinter, one of the regimental surgeons, was added into the station, so weak he could not stand. Others tod his story. He had here sick, but when the regiment started he insisted on going. He was remonstrated with, but said the men would need his services, so he and his kit were put on the train. He was so ill that on the train he had to be analysed from seat to seat as he went about giving relief to others who were worse off than he. He revived considerably under treat-

had to be assisted from seat to seat as he went about giving relief to others who were worse off than he. He revived considerably under treatment at the relief station. He insisted on going on with the regiment, saying that even if he was too sick to get about in the train on the way home he could be placed in the train, and then those of the sick who could move about could come to him for treatment.

Private after private when urged to remain a few days in a hospital in New-York begged not to be separated from his regiment, and to be allowed to go home. Home was the sole hought of the sick. Men apparently on the verge of collapse straightened themselves up and tried to shake off aid when it was suggested they go no further. They wanted to go home, and were willing to acrifice their few remaining grains of strength to go forward. Many of the well solders said they had made promises to sick friends to see that, dead or alive, they reached their Ohio homes.

COLONEL, HARD GRIEF-STRICKEN.

COLONEL HARD GRIEF-STRICKEN

Colonel C. D. Hard, the regimental commander, seemed greatly cast down by the condition of his regiment. He said it seemed hard to have gone to Cuba without losing a man in battle, and then to lese three hundred of his men between Santiago and home. Aif of these were not dead, but remained behind in the hospitals at Camp Wikoff, and there would be said homecomings in every town and city his egiment represented. The regiment is made up largely of separate companies. Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Dick was working hard to keep his men in line atd in shape in Long Island City, but he himself looked as if he would better have been on a cot in the relief station. During the rush of work at the station doctors. He would not give our an extended talk, and contented himself with side remarks about the continuous of the soldiers. The burden of these was that this case or that case which he just inspected should not have left the hospital at Camp Wikoff. regiment. He said it seemed hard to have gone to

### THE BENNINGTON GOING TO SAMOA San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The United States gun-boat Bennington has been ordered to Pago Pago

Samoa, according to Mare Island reports, to for a coaling station. She is t sail next Wednesday.

Upon finishing the survey she will proceed to
Manila and relieve the Concord, which will come to
Mare Island and go in drydock, the English docks
not being available. The Bennington will stop at
Mare Island to load coal.

#### PAY FOR TROOPS IN PORTO RICO. The sum of \$700,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-

reasury yesterday for shipment to Ponce, Porto Rico, to pay off the troops there. The loading of the safes containing the coin into an express wagon was done under the supervision of Major J. C. Muhlenberg, paymaster of the United States Army, and a squad of coldiers. The steamship Yucatan sailed with the money yesterday.

#### CHANGES IN TARIFF RATES. Washington, Sept. 6 .- Some changes in the Cuba-

ican tariff rates were approved by the President to-day, and sent by cable to the United States officers in Cuba and Porto Rico. In the former rates on both islands, the importation of oleo-margarine and such produces was prohibited; under the new arrangements they will be admitted at the sain rate as butter.

# GORHAM

SILVERSMITHS



23 Maiden Lane SPANISH PRISONERS GOING HOME.

Broadway & 19th St.

THE CITY OF ROME TO CARRY THOSE AT PORTS. MOUTH TO SANTANDER

Captain Eulate has chartered the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners now at Portsmouth, N. H., to Spain. The steamer was scheduled to sail on her regular trip on September 10, but this has been discontinued, and the passengers transferred to the Cunard and Allan-State lines. William Coverly, agent of the Anchor Line, said yesterday that, with the exception of a few minor details, the will the exception of a few minor details, the arrangements for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners had been completed. He declined to say anything about the price paid for the use of the steamer. The City of Rome is now taking of three thousand tons of coal at the Anchor Line pier. The steamship will take one hundred and eighty officers and thirteen hundred men to Spain. If possible she will leave this port on Friday for Fortsmouth, where the men will be embarked for Santander, a port on the northern coast of Spain.

#### A YOUTHFUL HERO'S SAD END.

CALLED FOR HIS UNIFORM AS HE DIED, SAYING THAT HE WAS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Corneral Robert Gordon Everett, of Company L. 71st Regiment, New-York Volunteers, died at the home of his parents, at No. 1,931 Madisonave., on Monday night. His funeral will take place this morning, and if he is able the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, the chaplain of the regiment. will officiate. Everett was only seventeen years old. and was probably the voungest soldier in the Army He will be interred in the family plot at Concord,

Young Everett was graduated from Grammai School No. 86 last spring with honors. war broke out he became enthusiastic to volunteer. and enlisted in the 2d Battery. Learning that the battery would not go to the front, he re-enlisted in the 71st Regiment. He served in all the before Santiago, acting as the orderly for Major Keck, and was complimented for prayery in the ellow fever. He recovered and arrived at Montauk Sellow fever. He recovered and arrived at Montauk
Point on August 23, where he contracted typhoid
pneumonts. His death on Monday night was extremely pathetic, the dying boy calling for his uniform, saying that he was to be mustered out.
Young Everett was the vice-president of the
Children of the Revolution On his mother's side
he came from the tamous Adams family of warriors and statesmen of New-England, and his
grandfather served with distinction in the War of
the Recellion
Members of the Washington Heights Society of
the thildren of the American Revolution are recovered to attent the function of the late vice-

Members of the Washington Heights Society of the Children of the American Revolution are re-quested to attend the funeral of their late vice-president and compatriot, by Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, the president.

## TO DEVELOP CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

THE AMERICAN INDIES COMPANY INCORPORATED WITH \$15,000,000 CAPITAL

Articles of incorporation of the American Indies. Company, with \$18,000,000 capital, were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State of New-Jersey, at Trenton The incorporators of the company are Thomas Dolan, P. A. B. Widener and W. L. Elkins, of Philadelphia, Thomas F. Rvan, Frederick P. Cicott, Anthony N. Brady, R. A. C. Smith, Henry D. Macdona, J. M. Ceballos, Guillermo de Zaldo. H P Booth and H. G. Runkle. Under its charter the American Indies Company

and supply electricity for light, heat, power and signalling purposes, to construct, own and operate lights for the convarance of electrical current for telegraph, telephone and other purposes; to construct, own and operate telephone exchanges; to nanufacture and supply gas for fuel and flluminating purposes; to light cities, buildings and places, both public and private, by gas and elecricity, to acquipe yown and manage real estate, limber mineral and oil properties and rights, and o carry on the business of mining, smelting, refing and coke manufacturing; to build, own and opand all other public and private improvements; to build, purchase or otherwise acquire steamships or

he secretary of the company, said: 'The company has been in process of formation for several months, and was organized for the purpose of taking advantage of the extraordinary economitransformation now at work in Cuba and Porto Rico. It intends to renovate old enterprises and create new ones in those prodisiously rich islands, and to that end has secured the co-operation of some of the most observative men of scalth and enterprise who, even under the late restrictive and oppressive regime, and who, representing the new oppressive regime, and who, representing the new commercial aspirations of those communities, have enlisted both capital and experience in this under-taking. Under the new commercial conditions in-dustries, especially those concerns operating public franchises, will need readjustment, reorganization and development. This is the work the American indies Company was organized to accomplish." The counsel to the rew company is Ellinu Root, and the attorneys are Shoehan & Collin.

# EIGHTH NEW-YORK STARTS FOR HOME.

PAYING OFF AND MUSTERING OUT AT CAMP THOMAS-SOLDIEDS CONVALESCING.

Chattanooga Military Park, Sept. 6-The 8th New-York Infantry started from Camp Thomas this afternoon for New-York. An order was received at General Breckinridge's headquarters this eftermoon receiving the order taking the Second Division Heapital Corps and ambulance company to Anniston, Ala, and both will be disbanded as soon as the investigation of the heapital now going

on is concluded.

General Ereckirridge has decided to make his leadquirters at Lexington but his time will be pent between Lexington and Knoxville. Colonel frigsby's 'cowboys' to-day signed the pay and muster rolls, and on Thursday will be paid and on

iday mustered out for the service.

The chief surgeon of Sternberg Hospital anomaled to-day that thirty-nine convalescents will released from his hospital to-morrow as follows:

Massachusetts, 2, 12th and 14th Minnesota, 22, d the las Pennsylvania, 8, Leiter Hospital has wonly 151 cases, all typhoid, under treatment, these cases only twelve are regarded as serious.

GOVAN'S ASSAILANT GETS FIVE YEARS. HEAVY SENTENCE FOR A PRIVATE OF THE FIRST MISSISSIPPI

Sept. 6 .- Private Kinney, of Company H. 1st Mississippi, who made an assault upon the commanding officer of his regiment, Colonel Govan, at Chickamauga, last Saturday night, and afterward threatened to shoot the adjutant of the regiment, will suffer severely for his folly. He was tried by court-martial and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in a military prison.

# STREET RAILWAY MEN AID THE SICK.

THEY OBTAIN PERMISSION TO RAISE A FUND TO SEND THEIR COMRADES WHO WENT TO WAR INTO THE COUNTRY. The employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway

Company who did not go to the war have petitioned President Vreeland for permission to abroof any kind shall be taken up among the employes of the company, in order that they, having continued to earn a regular income in the service of the company during the campaign, may show their appreciation of the services of their fellowmployes to the country in the war. This rule has never before been broken, President

This rule has never before been broken, President Vreeland said yesterday, but he has now issued an order permitting the collection of subscriptions under the control of H. S. Beatty, the treasurer of the company. The men expect to raise about \$2,900, and with this money to send their sick and disabled companions to the country, there to remain until their health shall warrant their return to the city to resume the places that have been held open for them since their enlistment.

About eighty-five men among the company's employes saw service in the Army.

# TWO WARSHIPS AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 6.-The monitor Miantono moh. Captain M. L. Johnson, arrived here this morning. The gunboat Annapolis. Commander J. J. Hunker is also in the harbor, having arrived resterdag afternoon,

# TROOPS FROM PORTO RICO;

THEY ARRIVE ON THE TRANSPORT CHESTER.

THE MEN MAINLY OF THE FOURTH PENNSYL-VANIA-GENERALS SCHWAN AND HAINS

AND THEIR STAFFS ABOARD-THE SOLDIERS START FOR HOME.

The first returning contingent of the troops engaged in the Porto Rico campuign under the command of Major-General Nelson A. Miles arrived in this port yesterday on the transport Chester. Leaving Ponce last Taursday afternoon, six hours after the Obdam, which has on board General Miles, his staff and a large number of troops, the Chester was

yet the first to reach New-York. She was sighted off the Highlands at about noon. In all the Chester brought 1,210 soldiers and sixty officers and civ-The troops mainly belonged to the 4th Pennsylvania. Also on board were Brigadier-Generais Schwan and Hains, with their staffs, John Palmer, son of the Secretary of State of New-York, and Perry M. De Leon, United States Consul-General to Ecuador.

Far different from the condition of many of the troops who have arrived from Cuba was the state of the men on the Chester who took part in the Porto Rico campaign. Except for the inevitable appearance of travel weariness, the men as a whole looked bronzed, strong and healthy. And while they were glad to be home once more, not one of them had a complaint to make of ill-conditions or of want of food or supplies on the island.

#### NO NEED TO HOLD THE SHIP. When the transport arrived at Quarantine it

took only a little time for the medical authorities to satisfy themselves that there was no need to hold the ship. Consequently she proceeded at once to the landings in Jersey City, where it had been arranged that the troops should be transferred to the Pennsylvania and Erie railroad terminals, whence they would be sent to their destinations At the entrance to the Hudson River some of the passengers were taken from the Chester by the Government tug General Meigs and landed at Pier No. 3, East River. There the tug was boarded by Major Appel, who took charge of Lieutenant Charles W. Schuyler, Company M. Private E. S. Heise, Company C. Private W. A. Ruch, Company H. and Private D. Appler, of Company L. all of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment and all of whom were suffering from typhoid fever. In addition to these the General Meigs also landed Chaplain E. W. Trim and Captains John Turner, Luther H. Peck and Warner P. Surton, of the 3d Wisconsin Volunteers. Captain Turner was able to walk only with the aid of a pair of crutches. Upon reaching the pier he explained, in answer to the inquiries of the waiting reporters, that he had disjointed his knee by failing down a steep embankment in a skirmish with the Spaniards at Abinati Pass. The crutches which Captain Turner used were vised, and unique because of the manner in which he came by them.

When he recovered somewhat from his injury Captain Turner was unable to walk without the aid of crutches, but as there was no supply of such implements with the regiment Captain Turner was in somewhat of a quandary. The resources of his comrades, however, quickly helped him out of his difficulties. With their jackknives they cut two stout branches from a Porto Rican bush, and with the same implements whittled them clean of the bark covering. Then by fastening two other pieces of thick sticks about half a foot long to the uprights, as arm rests Captain Turner was provided with a pair of crutches. While not exactly models of the turner's art, yet they enabled the officer to leave his cot. And Captain Turner is proud of those ugly and clumsy crutches. To a Tribune reporter he said yesterday that he would always preserve them and would hand them down to his children as hetriooms.

## APPARENTLY WITHOUT MONEY

The officers landing from the General Meigs were apparently without money. Desirous of getting to the Astor House as quickly as possible, two cabs were fetched from the Battery for their convenience. Chapiain Trim was about stepping into one of them when, turning to Captain Sutton, he

"Neither have I." replied Captain Suiton Captoin Peck, however, came to their assistance, and intimated that he could pay for the vehicles, and the Chaplain, satisfied that there was no danger of his being looked upon as a "beat," en-tered the carriage and was driven with his brother

Upon the morning before the Chester reached port Captain Martin H Smith, of Company K, 4th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died from typhoid fever, When he boarded the Chester at Ponce apparently in good health, but within the next day or two typhold developed, and although every clectric or other lines of railways in the West India Islands.

Henry D. Macdona, one of the incorporators and war was on his way to seek fortune in the gold regions of the Klondike. He had reached Linderman when he learned of the opening of hostilities with Spain. He returned immediately to Pennsylvania, and in Columbia County he organized a military company, which was mustered into the 4th Infantry. His body was placed in a metal comin and transferred from the Chester to the General Meigs, which brought it to this city. The body will be conveyed to-day to his home in Co-

# OFFICERS EATING ICE CREAM

When the quartermaster's boat, the General Meigs, came in to Pier No. 3, East River, with the furloughed officers from Porto Rico on board, the officers were on the upper deck eating ice cream. One plate of cream did not satisfy them, and two, three or four was the average capacity of the officers. In addition to the ice cream, a liberal sup-ply of ice-cold milk was on the Meigs, and from four to six glasses, in addition to the cream, was consumed by the officers. Chaplain Trim, of the 24 Wisconsin, led the ons.aught on the milk and cream. When the officers landed they explained the situation which brought about this consumption of the delicacies in the following language

been in Porte Rico we have been compelled to drink warm water. Ice is an unknown quantity there

"You see," said one of them, "ever since we have

been in Porte Rico we have been compelied to drink warm water. Ice is an unknown quantity there, and we never had anything cold. The only ice brought to Ponce came there on the transport on which General Miles arrived, and it was an amusing sight to see the unsophisticated natives handle the mysterious stuft. Part of the supply was taken ashore, and they obtained small pieces of the let. It was a common sight the first day after the transport arrived to see a group of the natives with one small piece of ice in their possession. This piece, was passed from one to another, and each placed it to his or her lips and then passed it on to the next. Ice seemed to be an article which they could not appreciate; neither could they understand how it was made."

Early in the afternoon the Chester went up to the Central Railroad pier at Jersey City, and a ferry-boat put out from the slip and went alongside of her ready to take off the troops.

Colonel Case, in command of the regiment, declined to allow the men to be taken ashore until he had communicated with Washington and received orders for the transportation of the men.

Colonel Case had been originally advised that his entire command would be taken to the State camp at Mount Gretta, and those orders had not been countermanded so far as he knew. When the ferry-boat went alongside the steamer the Colonel was informed that each company would be sent to its home town direct, and not taken to the State camp. As there was no official order delivered to the Colonel announcing this, he ordered the transport to return down the bay and anchor off Liberty Island. He then went to the Army Pullding and there communicated with the War Department for mustering out the men will be made later.

IMPATIENT AT THE DELAY.

#### IMPATIENT AT THE DELAY. The men of the regiment were impatient last

night over the delay in disembarking from the transport, and were full of complaints when re-The men said that they had received no food since breakfast, and were hungry. This was at 7 o'clock breakfast, and were hungry. This was at 7 o'clock last night, and they were then waiting for their supper. According to the story told by a number of the enlisted men, the rule had been ever since the transport left Ponce to give the men two meals a day. These meals consisted either of cauned salmon or corned beef, and hard tack. The men complained of the lack of rations, saying that one can of salmon had to furnish a meal for three men. The transport had no ice on board, and the water given to the men was warm. There were no bunks on the transport, and the men had to sleep on the hard deck, with only a thin rubber poncho under them, and one and one-half companies were compelled to find quarters on the upper deck, with no shelter over them.

W. P. Messenger, a private of Company I, said: "The food we had was bad and scarce. We had no pure water to drink and, as a result, are anxious to leave the transport. We had many things sent to us while in Porto Rico from our friends at home which never reached us. I myself saw the Custom House entry at Ponce of a quality of food and other supplies which had been sent to our regiment from a committee in Pennsylvania. The supplies were properly entered and consigned to us, but we never received them.

General Hains, when asked in regard to these complaints, said that the Chester had on board last night, and they were then waiting for their

us, but we never received them.

General Hains, when asked in regard to these complaints, said that the Chester had on board rations for twelve days, and if the men did not get

WHOLESOME ADVICE.

FOR PEOPLE WHOSE STOMACHS ARE WEAK AND DIGESTION POOR.

Dr. Harlandson, whose opinion in diseases is worthy of attention, says when a man or woman comes to me complaining of indigestion, loss of appetite, sour stomach, belching, sour, watery risings, headaches sleeplessness, lack of ambition and a general run-down, nervous condition. I advise them to take after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, allowing the tablet to dissolve in the mouth, and thus mingle with the food eaten. The result is that the food is speedily digested before it has time to sour and ferment. These tablets will digest food anyway, whether the stomach wants to or not, because they contain harmless digestive principles, vegetable essences, pepsin and Golden Seal, which supply just what the weak stomach lacks.

I have advised the tablets with great success, both in curing indigestion and to build up the tissues, increase flesh in thin, nervous patients, whose real trouble was dyspepsia, and as soon as the stomach was put to rights they did not know what sickness was.

A fifty-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be bought at any drug store, and as they are not a secret patent medicine they can be used as ofte, as desired with full assurance that they contain nothing harmful in the slightest degree; on the contrary, any one whose stomach is at all deranged will find great benefit from the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. They will cure any form of stomach weakness or disease except caneer of the stomach. Full-size package at Gruggists, 50c. or \$1.00, or by mail from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

FOREIGN WALL PAPERS SOLD DY THE YARD AT POPULAR PRICES; (Samples freely given and Trial Rolls sent on Personal Request; Selections may be bought by Customers own Decorators.)

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Cause perfect Digestion complete absurption, and healthful regularity. Cure Dyespesia and its long list of unpleasant aymptoms and chuvenate the system 25 eta a box. At Druggiste, or by mail. 35 Elm St. N. Y.

For the cure of INSTITUTE ALCOHOLISM, MORPHINISM, and all other drug addictions, and for ALURASTHEMIA by the OPPEN. HEIMER TREATMENT, Endorsed by leading physicians. For testimonials and references, address, call or 131 WEST 45TH ST., NEW YORK, enough to eat it was the fault of themselves and their officers. The General knew nothing of the men receiving only two meals a day.

General Schwan, in speaking of the campaign in Porto Rico, said that on August 14 he was four miles north of Las Marias. The day before he had defeated the Spaniards at the river Pietra, and was then following them when a messenger who had ridden all night arrived from Ponce at his camp, with notice of the signing of the peace protocol, and then fighting had been suspended.

The disembarkation of the soldiers was begun about 9 o'clock on the ferryboat Central, which bore them to the station at Communipaw. They were met on the pier by Governor Hastings, who

THE OBDAM NOT IN PORT. "Say, Captain, who is going to pay for this IT IS LIKELY THAT SHE WILL ARRIVE TO-BAY-

GENERAL MILES A PASSENGER The Obdam, with General Mi'ts and his staff on board, left Ponce six hours before the Chester, yet the latter boat was the first to arrive. The officers of the Chester figured that the Obdam would not arrive until fifteen hours after the Chester reached port, as she is a slower boat. She will surely reach here to-day, they believe, and when she does come in the troops on board will be at ones sent home to their own States.

SICK AT CAMP BLACK DOING WELL.

FOURTEEN NEW CASES, ONLY FOUR OF WRICE ARE BELIEVED TO BE FEVER-

NO DEATHS

Fourteen more sick men were taken to the hospitul at Camp Black yesterday. None of the cases had developed sufficiently to permit of a positive diagonsis. Three or four of the men are believed to have typhoid fever, and the rest to be suffering from malaria. There were no deaths in the hospital yesterday, and all the patients are doing we'l, with the exception of one man, who had a hemor-

rhage and may die from exhaustion Many of the men who have typhoid fever have it in a light form, and this gives the physicians great hopes of keeping the percentage of deaths lown to a low point. The company captains have impressed upon their men the necessity of drinking nothing but the camp water and of taking great

care as to what they eat.
Dr. Lanchart, Town Physician of Hempstead, 41 meeting of the Town Board of Health yesterday made his report on the condition and possibilities of the camp. He made a thorough examination of the camp and its surroundings, because of the fears expressed that an epidemic of fever there

He found the hospital excellently conducted and the system of treatment thoroughly satisfactory. There is no likelihood of the fever spreading. The water supply of the town, which was the same as that of the camp, had been examined and tested and found to be free from all disease germs, and

to be almost pertect drinking water. The 201st will leave camp on Friday for Camp Mende, Penn. On Sunday the 231d will follow, and on Tuesday the 232d will break camp and go to

cen Tuesday the 202d win break camp and go to the same place.

There is said to have been a large number of deserters from the 202d, but just how many is not known. Colonel Schuyler says he does not know of more than two deserters from the command. The 1st Battallon of the regiment went to Creed-more yesterday for target practice. It mustered only 129 men. The battallon strength is 31s. In the evening the 2d and 3d bartallons left with 381 men. The greater portion of the absentees are on furfough, guard duty and provost guard duty. Colonel Hubbell, of the 201st, said yesterday that the report that nearly all the typhoid fever cases and a majority of the sick came from his regiment is a mistake. He added that only six or seven men of the 201st were being treated for fever in the hospital, and that only twenty-two were sick from all causes.

SENATOR KENNEY INDICTED AGAIN.

NEW CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY WITH BOGGS. THE DEFAULTING TELLER

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 6.-The Federal Grand Jury reconvened to-day, and this afternoon re-turned another indictment against United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, already charged with aiding and abetting the defaulting teller. William N. Boggs, to misapply the funds of the First Na-N. Boggs, to misapply the funds of the First National Bank of Dover. There is a previous indictment assainst Kenney, and he will be summoned for retrial at the October term of the United States Circuit Court. The indictment returned to-day charges Senator Kenney with conspiring with Boggs to misapply the bank's funds. In addition to the checks specified in the old indictment, there are several additional checks mentioned in the new indictment, aggregating 35,500, which Kenney is alleged to have issued, and which were paid out of the bank's funds by Boggs by an alleged frauditient arrangement with Kenney, and were not charged to the Senator's account until a later day.

PATRIOTISM. CHARITY AND FIREWORKS. The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association of New-York will have its first night's benefit at Pain's fireworks enclosure at Manhattan Beach proceeds of the performance will go to the fund for hospital service and to aid the families of those unfortunate soldiers who through sickness have not been able to provide for them. This is a great charity, and every effort should be made to assist it.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS ON WAY HOME Baltimore. Sept. 6.-The 2d Massachusetts, 1,300 men, occupying tourist cars, passed Parkersburg this afternoon, from Lexington, Ky., on the way home The first section of four left Parkersburg at 115 this afternoon, and will arrive in New-1erk about noon to-morrow. The other three sections will start at intervals of about half an hour.

# The "Popular Shop."

UPHOLSTERY TRIMMINGS TO SUIT Scotch Hollands Window Shades; Curtain Poics and Rods

42d St. W. Wall Papers and Liberty' Fabrics. (Parels 85.00 and over). Carriage Free to all Parts of the States.

THE OPPENHEIMER

# THE MEN GET AWAY.

gave the soldiers a warm welcome. The train which carried the men home was made up of three sections. The first left the station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey about 11 o'clock. The others left a little after milnight.